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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916

民國廿九年三月廿九日

10 CENTS

BRITISH RUSH TWO LINES OF TRENCHES ON 600 YDS. FRONT

Northumberland and Royal
Fusiliers Carry the St.
Eloi Salient

INFILK BIG LOSS
Artillery Fighting Practically Uninterrupted in
French Area

OTHERWISE CALM
Germans Fail with Coup de
Main in Environs Of
Emaucourt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: After exploding some mines, the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers this morning assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi, successfully taking the front and second lines trenches on a front of six hundred yards. It is known that heavy casualties were caused to the enemy. We took two officers and 168 men prisoners.

Artillery activity today was mainly confined to the neighborhood of Arras, Wuverghen, St. Eloi and Wietje. Last night and today, there has been much mining activity. We successfully exploded a mine in La Bois Selle.

There has been some crater fighting, in which we were successful, south of Neuville St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The enemy exploded some mines opposite Hulluch, last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We hold the crater formed by the explosion.

Paris, March 27.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: West of the Meuse, the day was relatively calm, while there was uninterrupted artillery fighting on the Douaumont-Vaux front and a fairly violent bombardment in Woerwe.

There was mine and grenade-fighting in the Argonne, which was favorable to the French.

The communiqué in the evening stated:—West of the Meuse, the bombardment continued somewhat intense against our front extending from Bethincourt, through Mort Homme, to Cumières and also east of the Meuse, in the regions of Vaux and Douaumont.

There were some artillery salvos in Woerwe, but no infantry action. We bombarded with longrange guns the station of Heudicourt, north-east of St. Mihiel. A goods train was demolished.

The Germans completely failed in a coup-de-main before our first line trenches in the environs of Emaucourt, at the Somme. Our artillery continues active in the Argonne, particularly in Cheppy Wood.

Germans Claim Successes In Mining Engagements

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 26.—Western theater.—It was reported yesterday that the blasting of a mine north-east of Vermerles, during the preceding night, was a success. There was an enemy observation post in the crater. Several British covers were destroyed.

North-east of Neuville, a small German detachment, after successfully exploding a mine, advanced for reconnoitering purposes into the enemy's position and, as planned, returned, bringing a number of prisoners along.

In the Argonne and the Meuse districts, there was very violent artillery activity at some places. Night engagements and hand-to-hand fighting in the Caillette forest, south-east of Fort Douaumont, have been successful for the Germans.

By exploding extensive mines north-east of Coles, in the Vesle, the enemy caused some damage to themselves, while the German position remained unaltered.

Near St. Quentin, a British biplane fell undamaged into German hands. A French aeroplane, after an air engagement, fell into the Caillette forest and was destroyed.

Liang Shih-yi Asserts Yuan Intends to Resign; Declares He Will Follow President

Fighting Continues in Szechuen; Rebels Outnumbered,
But Well Disciplined; Big Battle at Nachi

Yuan And Liang Shih-yi Both To Resign?

Mr. Liang Shih-yi in a private letter to one of his close friends in Shanghai says that President Yuan Shih-k'ai has repeatedly expressed the thought that as he is old and his strength not sufficient for him to endure longer the burden of national affairs, he is therefore going to resign. Mr. Liang also informs his friend that he himself will follow Yuan in resigning.

The Eastern Times reports that Yuan Shih-k'ai will tender his resignation, but his followers and the monarchical party are trying hard to stop him from taking this course.

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, March 28.—Chu Chi-chien, Minister of the Interior, who is closely identified with the monarchical movement, has intimated to President Yuan Shih-k'ai his intention of resigning. It is understood that, if his resignation is accepted, Chien Neng-hsun, the Junior Under-Secretary of State, will succeed him.

According to reports from various fronts, the cancellation of the monarchy appears hitherto to have had but little effect on the fighting, which is proceeding actively, especially in Southern Szechuen, where the rebels, although outnumbered, are showing good discipline and fighting hard.

A joint telegram was received yesterday from Generals Chen Yi and Tsao Kun, which stated that, during the past three days, a severe battle has taken place in the vicinity of Nachi. Martial law has been proclaimed at Yenkwang, Mitao and other places.

Tuan Wants More Power

The Peking Gazette states that, although Tuan Chi-jui has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, he has apparently not yet taken up his duties. It is stated that Tuan Chi-jui has expressed the view that, if he is to do any real work for the Government, he must be given power.

The gradual development of military affairs during the past year has so altered the organisation of the army that hardly any power is left to the Chief of the General Staff.

Tuan Chi-jui is also of opinion that, if it is intended to reach an amicable settlement with the South, the Peking Government should refrain from further recruiting; otherwise, it is liable to arouse suspicion and render a settlement most difficult. Therefore, he has asked President Yuan Shih-

(Continued on Page 2)

Destroyers in Action; German Boat Missing

Flootilla Has Night Engagement
With British In The
North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 27.—An official communiqué issued by the Ministry of the Navy in Berlin states that, after two German patrol boats had been sunk, some German destroyers, during the night, encountered some British. One German destroyer has not yet returned.

A RAY OF PEACE-HOPE

New York, March 21.—The Galveston Steamship Company is in receipt of a telegram from London asking for the cancellation of contracts relating to the charter of steamers. The telegram indicates that there is a ray of hope for a speedy restoration of peace.

A high French officer stated that in the recent battles in Verdun the German forces were disorganized and that the Verdun campaign may be compared to the battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War of the United States. He added that in future the Germans will be obliged to change their program and assume the defensive. *Nichi Nichi*.

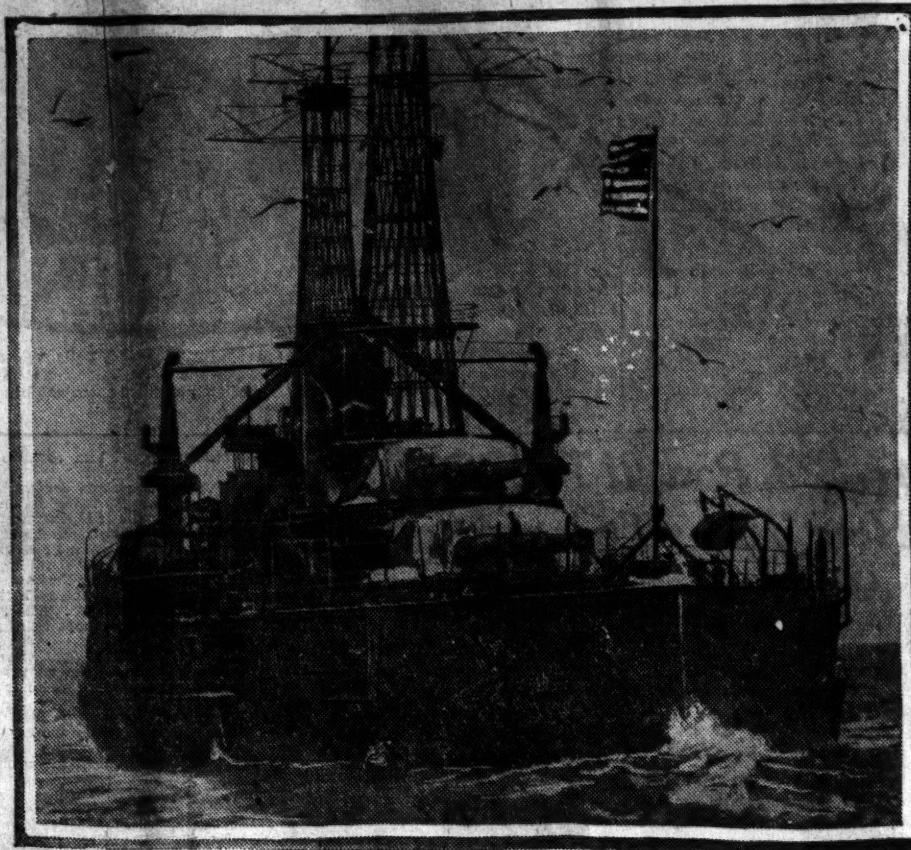
LAURENTIC TAKEN OFF HER SEARCHING DUTIES

Tokio Message Says Point At
Issue Between Britain And
Japan Is Solved

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports:

Tokio, March 27.—The question about the search of Japanese steamers by British warships has been solved and the Laurentic has left the China Sea.

New U. S. Dreadnought Pennsylvania on Speed Trials



U. S. S. Pennsylvania
As the super-dreadnought Pennsylvania, mightiest fighting craft in Uncle Sam's navy and in the world, breached the waves off Rockland, Me., on her speed and endurance trials, flocks of sea gulls soared over and around the basket masts of the great vessel.

The Pennsylvania, having just completed her trials, will outstrip all other vessels in the American navy both in size and armament.

VILLA GIVES THE SLIP TO CARRANZA'S FORCES

Seeks Refuge in Mountains Near
Mamiquipa; American
Cavalry Pursuing

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, March 27.—The escape of Villa from President Carranza's forces is announced by General Pershing, commanding the United States troops in Mexico. Villa is taking to the mountains near Mamiquipa and American cavalry are pursuing him.

DISABLED AURORA SAILS FOR PORT CHALMERS, N.Z.

Mawson Thinks Shackleton Has
Abandoned Plan To Cross
Antarctic Continent

(Reuter's Service)

Wellington (New Zealand), March 27.—The Aurora has wirelessed the Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, that she is proceeding to Port Chalmers, in a disabled condition.

With the Tutu's arrival, the minds of the people have been greatly relieved. There is a general belief that hostility between Canton and Kwangsi troops will take place, as evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Lung Kan-kwong, who is still in Paktsik, near Nanning, is also in favor of independence.

All the troops have discarded their arms and are waiting the Tutu's further instructions. He inspected the newly-erected military barracks at noon today.

Commenting in an editorial, the South China Morning Post says:—"The situation is fraught with grave possibilities, the greatest danger of all to the unity of the republic being not so much the troops, who are

(Continued on Page 2)

Battalion of Dockers To Relieve Congestion

Mobile Organisation Will Aid

In Solving Problem At
British Ports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 27.—The formation is announced of a mobile Dockers Battalion, composed of dockers at present in the army, which will be used to relieve congestion at British ports, the men receiving the usual dockers' pay from employers.

Mails to Arrive:

The American mail left San Francisco on March 17, was due at Yokohama on March 26 approximately and is due to arrive here on or about April 1, per C.M. & S. China.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Mar. 31

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Apr. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakau M. Apr. 4

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Apr. 8

Per T.K.K. s.s. Chyo M. Apr. 11

Per C.M. s.s. China.....Apr. 17

For Europe, via Suec:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Apr. 3

Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya Apr. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 30

Capt. F.G.C. Walker, Late of A Company Wins Military Cross

Personally Decorated by King;
Is Serving in War With
Royal Engineers

(Reuter's Service)

Major H. W. Pilcher read a letter from Captain F. G. C. Walker during the drill of "A" Company (British) S.C.V., on Monday night. Captain Walker was with "A" Company for some years before going home to "do his bit." The letter described how he received the Military Cross from the hands of King George. The reading of the letter was received with cheers by the company.

Captain Walker is with E Co., 2nd Battalion, Special Brigade, Royal Engineers. He announced that he received his third star on January 17 and now has his own company. While in Shanghai Captain Walker was senior analyst in the Health Department. He was foreman of the Deluge Company of the Fire Brigade and was one of the most popular color sergeants that "A" Company ever had. The letter read as follows:

"It is very pleasing to know that 'A' Company follows our doings here, and I am sure that all 'A' Co. men who have gone home are just as keen as I am to know something of the doings of the old company. I am jolly glad that you are doing so well with your hospital fund. I think you have struck the right channel for an effort like that. I know from my own experience how admirably hospitals under Army management are run."

"During my few days' leave at home I attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace and received the Military Cross from the hands of the King. The ceremony was quite simple, but very interesting. I was warned by telegram to attend the Palace at 10.15 a.m. on Saturday, February 19, in service dress.

"There were 30 of us present, ranking from Major-Generals down to Second Lieutenants and for various decorations. At 10.30 a.m. punctually the communicating door was thrown open and we were called in one by one to the room where the King was. The names were called out, and the nature of the decoration was also read out. The King then placed the medal on the left breast, shook hands and also congratulated each one."

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS AND BULGARS DRIVEN OUT OF MACEDONIA

French Clear Whole of Invaded
Territory; Bulgarian Arsenals at Middine Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, March 27.—All German and Bulgarian troops have been driven out of Greek territory by the French.

A large Bulgarian ammunition depot at Middine has blown up. Thirty persons were killed and 150 injured.

Allies to Co-ordinate Future Fighting Plans

Conference Now Sitting in Paris
To Be Followed By Another
in Rome

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 27.—The great war council of all the allies has opened. It is creating the most intense interest, as it is expected to evolve co-ordinated war plans of supravital importance to all future operations.

The delegates received whole-hearted ovations. The conference was held behind closed doors but Reuter understands that it specially considered means of achieving a decisive victory.

London, March 27.—Reuter's Agency is informed that, at the conclusion of the allied war conference in Paris, Mr. Asquith will proceed to Rome, to attend a conference of the allies there. Mr. Lloyd George has also received a pressing invitation to be present.

This second conference is important, being another indication that Italy is resolute to vigorously prosecute the war and a good augury for the unanimity of the decisions to be reached at the conference in Paris.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener have accompanied Mr. Asquith to Paris.

COMPETITIVE DRILL

Tomorrow, the 30th instant, the American Company will hold a competitive drill at the Town Hall at 6 p.m. and a small trophy will be awarded to the winner. Any interested spectators will be welcome.

The Weather

Fair weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.4 and the minimum 33.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.6 and 41.9.

A Live Newspaper Devoted

to Progress in China

SITUATION GRAVE BETWEEN U.S. AND GERMANY--REUTER

Sinking of The Englishman
And Sussex Given As
The Cause

IS UP TO CONGRESS

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations Probably Would
Mean War

MINNEAPOLIS' SUNK

All on

'OLD CROCKS' ANXIOUS TO GET INTO FIGHTING

Many Rejected by Recruiters
Welcome Calling-Up Of All Derby Groups

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondent of The China Press

London, February 27.—I am writing this with snow all round. We have had a week of snow and though in the country may be very picturesque here in London it forms a sort of "mushy" slush, which is anything but pleasant. One of the notable things about this snowstorm is that it has brought out girls to "sweep yer snow away, guvnor," instead of the boys one used to find.

The boys are now at munition factories earning wages which, if rumor is true, will soon enable them to purchase yachts or motor cars.

According to the latest reports all the Derby groups are to be called up by the end of June, and it makes one smile when one notices how some of the married men who are in latish groups are beginning to feel young again. One fellow I know who came over from the Cape has been "turned down" by half the regiments in London but got into the Derby grouping and he is now full of glee at the thought that soon he'll be in khaki.

Anyone who would found an "old crocks battalion," sports that were not quite fit but were keen to put foot on French soil, would get a wonderful crowd.

The Tribunals which are sitting to arbitrate in the Derby groups are doing excellent work; they are having to tackle the most extraordinary problems. I notice by the papers that on Friday a young man, a civil servant employed at the War Office (which is, of course, the very seat of warlike movements), appealed for exemption from service on conscientious grounds. The president made some rather caustic remarks and, of course, refused the exemption.

A friend of mine back from the front was asked what he thought of the "Jack Johnsons." His reply was, "Splendid things! They make the earth so nice and soft we can fill our sandbags with it without the fog of digging."

The government's decision to take over the whiskey stills, outside the Scotsman's argument "that it will increase the cost of living," is making men think, especially when they are going to allow spirits to be diluted. It calls to mind the old Indian instructions to one's "bearer"—"Boy, if I catch you stealing my whiskey I'll give you a leathering, but if I catch you filling the bottle up with water, I'll kill you."

Tipping horses for races to be held a month later is a mug's game, but if all I hear of Ally Sloper is true I think he will not take the Race-course Association Steeplechase (which is this year's Grand National), on March 24, at Gatwick.

The death this week of one of Northampton's leading boot factory owners who started life as a "clicker," calls to my mind the first time I came across that word which I believe means the man who cuts the leather out into shapes suitable for the "finishes" to make the uppers.

It was a good few years ago and I played footer regularly for a little-known, though extremely sporting, midland team, when I received an invitation to referee at a match to be played between "the clickers" and "finishes" of a town some dozen miles away, and being young and having considerably more assurance than I now possess, I accepted.

On the day of the match I drove over to the field where the contest was to take place, the owner of which kept the local pub, and seemed to be doing a very good trade as the two teams did not prepare to make a start till nearly an hour after the arranged starting time. The adjustment of the elevens called for a lot of diplomacy and tact on the part of the respective captains, as it appeared from an outsider's view that each side had at least half a dozen men anxious to play goal.

At last I blew for kick off and before the game had been in progress five minutes I realised that neither

side knew the rules of the game very well and the captain of the "clickers" came and requested me not to use the whistle so much, as it "spoilt their game."

At that time the goalkeeper was not hedged round by so many rules for his protection as now and part of the legitimate sport consisted of one of the inside forwards seeing to his being safely planted in the net whenever the center took a pot at goal.

In the match under notice the goalkeeper for the "finishes" openly vowed he'd murder any of the forwards who tried their games on with him, and as he was a particularly fine specimen and looked quite capable of carrying out his threat, I noticed there was a decided tendency to leave him alone.

At half time there was fifteen minutes interval for drinks and during the second half a keen inclination on the part of various members of both teams to discuss things with the spectators and only join in the game when absolutely compelled by the ball bouncing at their very feet.

The off-side rule was glaringly infringed and I think everyone was glad when "time" was blown and teams could lower the twenty-two quarts which the vanquished had to pay for.

Mr. S. J. Powell Tells China How Better Transportation Will Improve Her Standing

One of the most interesting lectures the Engineering Society of China has ever listened to was that given yesterday, at the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, by Mr. Sidney J. Powell, on "Transportation in China." Indeed, it is a pity that the Society has a regular Mede and Persian rule to the effect that, outside of their own journal—for members' use only—published reports must be as brief as possible. Mr. Powell was worth wider publicity.

China, he said, is full of heart-breaking instances of waste of power and misdirected energy, which, under an honest and really patriotic administration, could be turned by engineers into channels of national benefit to the nation. When one sees a country as vast and been done to the country as far west as India by railroads and improved waterways, in bringing contentment and well-being to the inhabitants, to turn to China and see her infinitely superior resources running to waste makes one despair.

China Cannot Stand Out

The world now is too much everyman's land for China to stand out.

Transportation facilities have opened the whole world up to universal trade. It is for China to do her own developing. If she does not do it herself, it will be done for her.

While there is yet time, let her do it herself, by honest administration or funds for the country's welfare; if not, she will lose inevitably those "sovereign rights" of which she is so tenacious, but which she has no right to retain if she does nothing to deserve them. It is modern justice and modern justice will prevail.

No country in the world, calling itself a civilized country, said Mr. Powell, has such poor means of transportation as China and this is the result of China's attitude in the past towards any Western nation.

Whilst the West has been for the last two centuries hurrying up the passage of people and merchandise from point to point, China has stood aloof, content to let the outer world go on rushing about while she drowsed on and lived off her means.

Respect for Engineers

To get paying results, a knowledge of practical things is absolutely necessary and the Chinese have not

the necessary technical knowledge, or, rather, do not as yet know how to apply that knowledge. The Chinese have very few engineers at present, but they have a great respect for engineers, much more so than for commercial men, whom they can beat at their own game.

They realise that technical men know something and apply their knowledge in a way which, in its results,

is startling to a people who have been used for so many centuries to getting about on foot or in wheelbarrows and to grinding their corn and weaving their cloths by hand power.

There have arisen in China many enlightened Chinese who know now that it is the duty of their nation to take their place in the world in endeavoring to improve the lot of the struggling agriculturist and merchant who have been handicapped so much by the lack of means of getting the result of their labors on to a market.

A nation which takes no pains to improve the lot of its inhabitants is

not likely to be successful in the future.

It depends upon the demands of the republicans of Yunnan, Kwei-chow and Kwangsi, who are flushed with early and almost bloodless success, whether the country will yet right itself and proceed at a safe pace along the path of progress and peace."

Chengtu Welcomes Cancellation

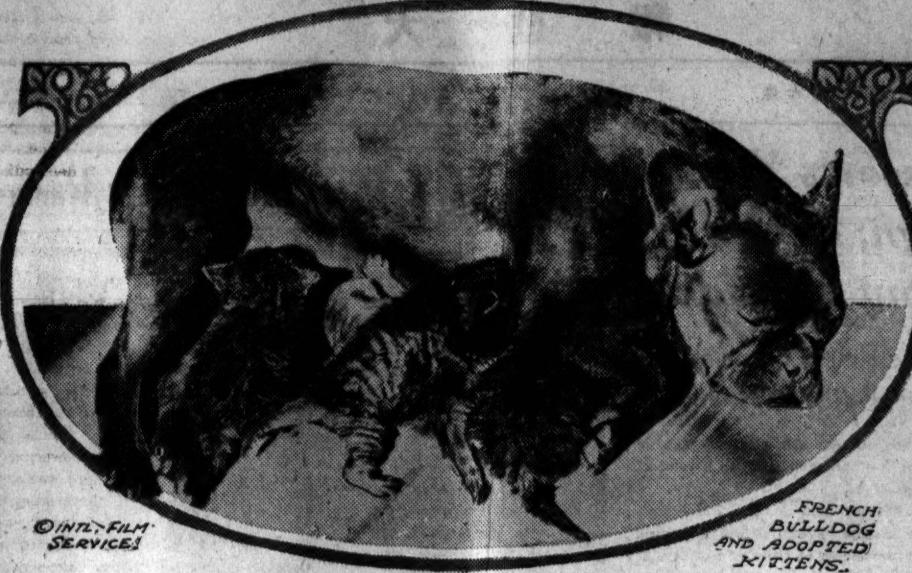
Chengtu, March 27.—Great relief

and satisfaction is expressed here over the cancellation of the monarchy. Everybody is pleased and the general feeling is the hope that Yuan Shih-kai will continue his presidency, in order that a strong and united Central Government may be maintained. It is hoped also that Yunnan and Kwei-chow will cease hostilities and Peking suitably recognise General Tsai Ao for his services and assure him a good position.

Liang Chi-kwang is Neutral

Peking, March 28.—The Commanding General of Kwangtung, Liang Chi-kwang, has reported to Peking that

French Bulldog Adopts Orphaned Kittens



Boston, Feb. 17.—A French bulldog, belonging to N. J. Daily, veterinary attendant at the Angell Memorial Hospital here, has adopted three orphaned kittens, which Mr. Daily was about to put to death. The bulldog had lost his puppies and discovering the kittens, immediately adopted them and began mothering them. She will be allowed to keep them.

circumstances compel him to keep a neutral attitude.

The Government strictly denies that Commanding General Tang Hsien-min has declared the independence of the province of Hunan; on the contrary, he has rendered valuable service to the Government by building a military railway from Yochow to Changsha, in order to secure better communication with Hupeh. The 8th division of northern troops has just arrived in Yochow.

The headquarters of the Southerners at Nanning (Kwangsi) have waived the demand that Yuan Shih-kai should resign. Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang, however, refuses to agree to punishment of the principals in the monarchical movement, as it was started by approval of the acting Lifayuan.

The Government, after the conclusion of peace between the North and the South, will probably permit all Chinese revolutionaries now staying in foreign countries to return to China without punishment. The revolutionaries now only demand the establishment of a real representative government, instead of the Lifayuan, a responsible cabinet and certain military control in the southern provinces. To the first two demands, the Government may agree, under certain conditions.

The State Department has been instructed by a mandarins of the President to notify the British government to this effect.

A Telegram to Chen Yi

The Szechuan merchants in Shanghai gathered in a mass meeting yesterday evening to discuss the situation in their native province.

They decided to send a telegram to General Chen Yi, Changchun of Szechuan, asking him to be invited so

to save the people from bloodshed. By "neutral" is naturally meant their desire that he declare independence.

Liang Chi-chiao's Demands

The following formal demands on Peking have been made by the Republicans in the South through Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, who has been chosen to deal with the Peking government:

1. The war will be stopped under the following conditions:

(a) Yuan Shih-kai to resign from the presidency.

(b) Yuan not to be allowed to hold official appointment after his resignation.

2. To the third generation, the descendants of Yuan Shih-kai are not

to be elected to the Presidency of China even though worthy.

2. Yuan Shih-kai, before his resignation, shall issue a mandate of pardon to national offenders such as Sun Yu-chen, Li Lie-chuen, Huang Hsien, Ho Hai-min, Pei Wan-wei, Kohien Chun-hsien and others.

3. A mandate shall be issued before Yuan's resignation to end the State Council.

4. Should Yuan leave this country and go to a foreign country, all his property shall be confiscated with the exception of \$500,000.

5. The chief promoters of the monarchy should be put to death.

The China Times says that Liang Chi-chiao reached Yunnan on March 20.

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) states: At Feicheng-shen, in Tsinan, Shantung, owing to the question of land tax, several hundred natives attacked the tax office. Local bandits joined them, to the number of about 3,000 and attacked the office of the district Magistrate and looted the place. The whereabouts of the Magistrate is not known. The Chiangchun of Shantung has despatched the constabulary at Talaifu to suppress the trouble.

Chinese Press Reports

The Eastern Times: The censors, led by Hsia Shou-kung will impeach the six chief promoters of the Chou-kuang.

Sun Yu-chun has asked the government to let him commit suicide as an apology to the people of the whole country.

Yuan Shih-kai has invited Li Yuan-hung to stay again in the palace.

Chi Chi-chien, Minister of Interior, has decided to resign. His resignation will be accepted.

The Min Yi Tao: Wong Ten-chen has sent a telegram to the government reporting that the majority of the Nanking military officers are demanding a declaration of independence, and that the attitude of General Feng Kuo-chang is not clear.

The Kwangtung troops have captured Yunnan, Hunan, and have joined with the Sinwan Pao: The report that Yang Tu has already left Peking for America is not true. Yang Tu is now in the custody of soldiers.

Milk and Cream

How often you see these words and how much do they mean? The intent may be good, the dealer may be honest, but is it **PURE**?

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Sucrs. to OLOF WIJK & CO."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

Liang Assets Yuan Intends to Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

easily swayed and led, but intriguing and ambitious high officials. The declaration of independence by Kwangsi came like a bolt from the blue, for the last man to be expected

to throw in his lot with the anti-Government party was Chiangchun Lu Yung-ting.

"It depends upon the demands of the republicans of Yunnan, Kwei-chow and Kwangsi, who are flushed with early and almost bloodless success, whether the country will yet right itself and proceed at a safe pace along the path of progress and peace."

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Liang Chi-kwang is Neutral

Peking, March 28.—The Comman-

ding General of Kwangtung, Liang

Chi-kwang, has reported to Peking

that

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is the Hall-Mark of Quality.

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China Realty Co., Ltd.

Liang Chi-kwang is Neutral

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 28.—The Comman-

ding General of Kwangtung, Liang

WON'T SINK SHIPS ON SIGHT UNLESS ARMING PROVED, SAYS GERMANY

Memorandum Presented To U.S.
Renews Pledges Affecting
U-Boat Warfare

PROOF IS NOT DEFINED

But Ambassador Believes It Will Be Use of Guns When Challenged

In view of the new crisis between the United States and Germany, created by the renewal of the latter's submarine war policy, the following, from the latest American newspapers is of special interest.

Washington, February 28.—"No enemy merchantman is to be torpedoed without warning unless the presence of armament on board such vessel is proved."

This assurance on behalf of the German Government was given to the United States Government today in a memorandum presented by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, based on the confidential cipher instructions received by him yesterday from the Berlin Foreign Office. Moreover, Count von Bernstorff is believed to have intimated that the "proof" of the existence of such guns would lie in their use in resistance.

Baron Zwiedinek, Charge d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, called on Mr. Lansing after the departure of the German Ambassador from the State Department and announced that the Vienna Government's views were identical with those submitted by Count von Bernstorff.

Thus the Central Powers stand together on the submarine issue as affected by the new Austro-German policy of sinking armed belligerent merchantmen without warning to become effective at midnight tomorrow.

The German Government's response to the inquiries submitted on behalf of the United States Government through Count von Bernstorff is that the Berlin Government intends to live up to all of the assurances previously given in its pledges to the United States, and that, according to Germany's interpretation of these pledges, they are not to be modified by the new German campaign against armed enemy merchantmen.

The memorandum presented by the German Ambassador makes it plain that the German Government takes the position that its prior pledges were not to be construed as broad enough to entitle armed enemy merchantmen to warning before being torpedoed. In carrying out this policy, however, Secretary Lansing was notified, "no enemy merchantman is to be torpedoed without warning unless the presence of armament on board such vessel is proved." This is understood to be substantially the wording of this portion of the German memorandum.

The memorandum is silent regarding the manner in which the German submarine commanders are to obtain proof as to the presence of armament on board enemy merchantmen, but it is understood that Count von Bernstorff informed the Secretary of State that it was his opinion that German submarine commanders would regard the actual use of the guns on such merchantmen as the proof for which they must look before carrying out their in-

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structions to sink armed belligerent merchantmen without warning.

Use of a Gun the Proof

Upon what the German Ambassador based this opinion could not be ascertained, but the impression is strong that the Ambassador's confidential instructions from his Government vested him with authority to make such a statement. At any rate, if this is the correct interpretation to be placed upon the orders given to German submarine commanders the situation will take on a somewhat different complexion from that given to it by the official perusal of the German and Austrian memoranda to the neutral powers, which have been regarded as susceptible of no other construction than that it was the purpose of the Central Powers to inaugurate an indiscriminate campaign of sinking armed belligerent merchantmen without warning and on sight.

In view of this impression, the memorandum presented by the German Ambassador, as well as the Ambassador's interpretation of it, came as something of a surprise to high officials. Under this construction it would appear to be the German contention, on the one hand, that armed enemy merchantmen—particularly those of Great Britain—have lost their immunity from attack without warning because they are regarded as being offensively armed, but that, on the other hand at least in the opening stages of the new campaign against armed merchantmen due for inauguration tomorrow night, German submarine commanders must have proof of the presence of guns on board enemy merchant ships before attacking them, and this proof must take the particular form of actual use of the guns of the merchantmen. If such should be the practice, the liner in effect would be attacked not because it was armed but because it resisted.

The German Ambassador said tonight that he regarded as authentic cabled news dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, printed here late this afternoon, which asserted that submarine commanders in their new campaign would act under these instructions:

"They will not torpedo every ship encountered, trusting to prove later that it is armed. They will not violate instructions previously given to warn passenger liners. They will not endanger human lives unless the ship attempts to escape, to ram the attacking submarine, or to fire on her."

The Tension Lessened

These developments were regarded here tonight in inner quarters as considerably lessening the tension.

The memorandum delivered by the German Ambassador asserts that commanders of German submarines have been instructed not to sink any unarmed merchant vessel without warning, and that special precautions have been taken to prevent unarmed vessels being sunk under the new orders. The note renews the pledges previously given, including those given in the Bernstorff notes of Sept. 1 and Oct. 5, 1915, to the effect that liners will not be sunk without warning and without safety of non-combatants, provided the liners do not resist or attempt to escape, and declares it to be the German Government's belief that these pledges have not been altered by the German armed merchantmen memorandum of Feb. 10, 1916.

Officials are anxious to know how the German submarine commander is to distinguish between armed and unarmed enemy merchantmen, and how such a commander would single out the British liners leaving Liverpool for the United States from those bound from the same port, for example, for the Canadian and Indian routes, the British liners to the United States not being armed, while most of those in the Canadian and Indian trade are armed—this despite Count von Bernstorff's opinion that submarine commanders will depend upon the use of guns as proof.

The German memorandum has been sent to the White House, and is being carefully weighed by the President as well as by the Secretary of State. Its contents will be considered at the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow morning. It is not be-

lieved that the attitude of the Government, barring unforeseen contingencies in the actual practice of the new submarine policy, will be definitely determined until the German appendices are received.

These appendices were mailed by Ambassador Gerard from Berlin on February 10, the day he cabled the text of the original armed merchantman memorandum. But in the absence of the appendices the State Department is in the dark as to the exact character of the "evidence" submitted by the German Government in support of its contention that all British merchant vessels that are at all armed are offensively armed because of alleged secret instructions issued to them by the British Admiralty to use their guns in attacking German submarines.

Appendices Reported Seized

A report persisted in Washington today that the appendices, including the alleged British secret orders to British warships and also the German enumeration of instances in which merchantmen flying flags of the British and French nations are alleged to have used guns in attacking German submarines, had been seized with the first-class mails on board the Holland-America steamer Nieuw Amsterdam at Falmouth, England, while en route from Rotterdam to the United States. The Nieuw Amsterdam arrived at New York City on Saturday.

Secretary Lansing, when asked whether he had any information to substantiate the statement that the British had taken from the Nieuw Amsterdam an American diplomatic pouch from Ambassador Gerard containing the appendices, replied in the negative. There were intimations in German Embassy circles, however, based on information said to have been received by the embassy, that the first-class mail taken from the Nieuw Amsterdam included the diplomatic mail.

The statement was made tonight that the Netherlands Minister, Chevalier von Rappard, today expected to receive mail which he had been informed was coming to him from his Government on the Nieuw Amsterdam, but had been informed that this steamer carried no first-class mail when it arrived at New York on Saturday.

While State Department officials are at a loss to explain why the appendices have not reached Washington their idea appears to be that the delay has been occasioned by obstacles interposed by the war. In explanation of the time required for receiving official mail from Berlin a high official of the State Department said tonight:

"A man reached Washington Saturday who carried diplomatic pouch from the American Embassy at Berlin addressed to the State Department. This pouch left Berlin on February 2 and did not contain the appendices to the German memorandum of February 10. But this incident showed how long it requires for a man to personally bring a diplomatic pouch from Berlin to Washington."

The State Department is very anxious to have before it the German appendices. If the alleged British secret orders and instructions are presented, copies of them probably will be brought to the attention of the British Government. It is not understood to be the intention of this Government to give full weight to these orders unless their authenticity is thoroughly established.

A more definite understanding of the views of the Administration regarding armament of merchantmen and the use of such armament was obtained from an unquestionable source tonight. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing take the position that international law permits merchant vessels of belligerent nations to carry armament for the sole purpose of defense, and that vessels so armed do not acquire the character of ship of war, but they insist that this armament must be solely for defense.

The American position is that a vessel armed for defense has a right to resist capture, but that when it does resist it forfeits its immunity from being attacked by a submarine.

According to the American position, however, this immunity is lost while the merchantman is actually resisting, and when the merchantman ceases to resist it again recovers its immunity, and is entitled to humane treatment.

The American contention is that a

merchantman that resists and then ceases to do so is entitled to be treated on the same plane as a man who fights in a war and then surrenders.

After the resistance ends, the submarine must apply the rule of visit and must see that the noncombatants on board are saved before the steamer is sunk, while those of the officers and crew who participated in the resistance cannot be treated except as prisoners of war after their resistance ends and they surrender.

Differentiates Use of Guns

The American Government also makes a distinction, it was learned, between mere "resistance" and the use of guns in "offensive" attack on submarines, in contradistinction to the use of guns "defensively" against a submarine. The use of guns by a merchantman against a submarine offensively is regarded in Washington official circles as a direct attack without provocation, while the use of guns defensively, while not entitling a vessel to immunity while resistance is being made, is not regarded as a direct attack without provocation.

While the Government admits the right of merchantmen under international law to arm for the "sole purpose of self-defense," it is not believed, from information obtained today, that any merchantman has a right to use, in an offensive attack, guns mounted either for that express purpose or mounted under the plea that they are to be used solely for defensive purposes.

In its consideration of any concrete case of the sinking of an armed merchantman by German submarines, the United States Government will first endeavor to ascertain the facts. It was learned today that the first and most vital fact to be sought will be whether Americans were on board, and if so, whether they were killed or their lives jeopardized, in contravention of their right to travel on the high seas, and in determining this fact the State Department will go into the facts surrounding the attack and endeavor to ascertain not merely the extent of the armament, but whether that armament was actually used, and if so, whether defensively or offensively.

Where Immunity Ceases

Washington, Feb. 27.—After the receipt of a cablegram from Count von Bernstorff, State Department said that if a merchant ship, in defense, it was not necessary to contend that it was not armed and never had contended that it could travel with immunity, ships having orders not to offend.

It was indicated that although Secretary Lansing was not prepared at this time to accept as conclusive the allegations of Germany in regard to the confidential instructions claimed to have been given to British sea Captains, if the claims were sustained, the fact would have an important bearing upon the future attitude of this Government. It is felt in high official quarters here that the question of motive is the cardinal consideration in determining the difference between defensive and offensive armament.

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URGES WHOLESALE SINKING

Berlin, Feb. 28, (via London)—George Bernhard, in a leading article in the Vossische Zeitung, calls for the destruction of all ships bound for England, whether armed or not. He points to the seizure by Portugal of German ships, which he says will probably be used under the Portuguese flag to carry foodstuffs to England.

The writer fears also that many German ships now lying in South American harbors may eventually be employed for the same purpose, and asks: "Shall we then let these ships quietly pass, which as unarmed English merchantmen cross the ocean? We shall have to do so if we hold to the phantom of torpedoing only armed merchantmen and of sparing neutral ships in all circumstances."

Herr Bernhard thinks that war should be carried out, not against certain categories of British ships, but against British commerce on the seas, and declares that the new submarine campaign is the only permissible measure of reprisal "against England's breach of international law."

If this does not accomplish the object, which is to prevent the provisioning of England, he adds, "a death blow can be dealt England only if we direct a request to all neutral

States to be kind enough to keep out of English coastal waters for a specified time, since, otherwise, we cannot assume responsibility for their ship losses."

The leading German statesmen, Herr Bernhard continues, must soon determine whether to take this course, and he adds: "It is not without risk, but the greatest risk would be neglected opportunity. Moreover, the risk, perhaps, is smaller since the American Congress shows signs of demanding that the decision in international affairs be taken from the President's hands and placed in those of Congress."

Too Late to Change Order

Berlin, Feb. 29.—That German submarines were actually at sea and beyond recall with the new order to treat armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers, which goes into effect at midnight tonight, was the significant statement made by a high official of the Foreign Office today. Answering a question as to whether there was any chance of the German Government experiencing a change of heart and extending the time limit a month or more or until a definite agreement could be reached with Washington, this statesman said:

"Even if we should want to postpone the date it is no longer in our power to do so, as our submarines are already out with the new instructions, and there would be no way of getting further instructions to them to postpone beginning operations."

Answering a question as to how they proposed to distinguish armed from unarmed merchant ships and whether perchance merchant ships might be sunk on the mere suspicion of their being armed, this official said that ships would not be sunk on suspicion. He added:

"No ship will be sunk unless it is positively known to be armed. How we get our information is no matter."

To the question whether proof of armament would be in their firing and whether the instructions to submarine commanders to treat armed merchantmen as warships could be interpreted

to mean that commanders would not take the drastic action of sinking merchantmen until the latter actually had fired on the submarines, only then forfeiting their claim to have crew and passengers saved, he said:

"For the sake of the safety of our boats and crews we must go further than that. Submarines cannot possibly wait until they are first fired upon. Germany, in the memorandum on the treatment of armed merchantmen, was evidently in harmony with the views held by the American Administration, judging by the American suggestion to the Entente Powers not to arm their merchantmen."

"Germany, by treating such ships as auxiliary cruisers, does not thereby change the rules of international law

by a one-sided declaration. She is merely applying the recognized principle of international law that where the particular reasons justifying a certain law no longer exist the law itself is abolished. There are no longer pirates on the high seas. Therefore there is no longer justification for arming merchantmen. Just as in your cities where law and order reign private persons must not carry arms."

"If the British point to defensive armament on their ships, we answer that the British Admiralty's confidential instructions regarding submarines is applicable to vessels carrying defensive armament. For example, No. 45, dated Feb. 25, 1915, which fell into our hands, shows there is no such

(Continued on Page 4)

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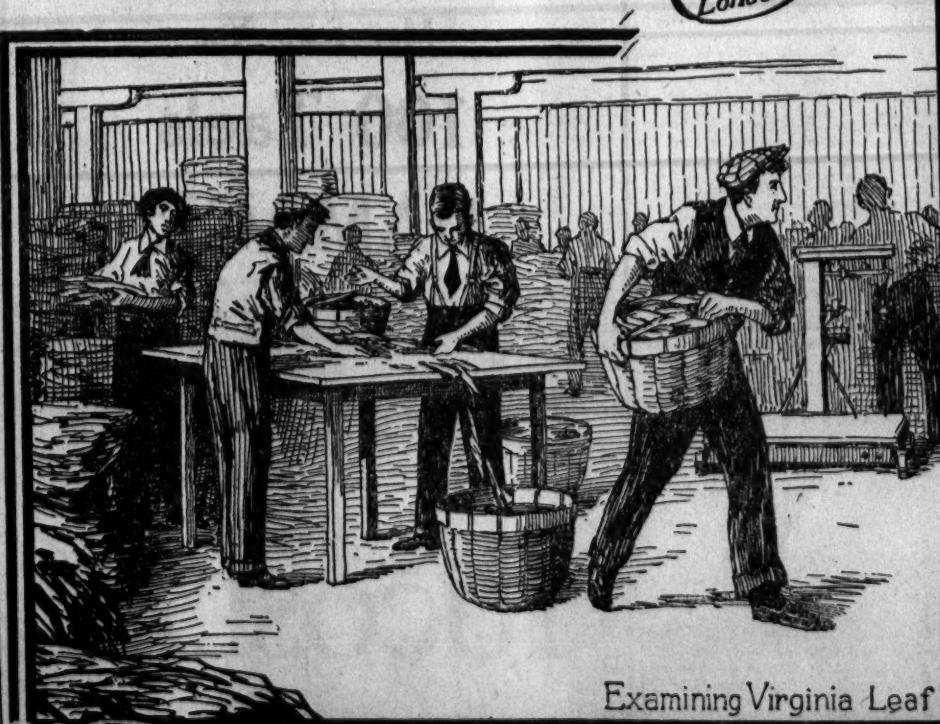
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Won't Sink Ships On Sight Unless Armed

(Continued from Page 3)
thing as a merchant vessel armed for defensive purposes only.

No. 3 of these instructions says: "If a submarine is obviously pursuing a ship, the ship pursued should open fire in self-defense, notwithstanding that the submarine may not have committed a definite hostile act, such as firing a gun or torpedo."

"This will clearly prove to Americans the great danger of traveling on armed merchant ships at all."

"Correspondingly, an American Government warning to American citizens would no more involve the loss of national dignity than when the President warned the Americans to keep out of Mexico. Don't you think it better that the lives of Americans should be saved from imminent danger in time than to make the sad loss of one of your fellowcountrymen's lives, which we would greatly deplore, the basis of a discussion of academic questions?"

It is evident that as the date for the launching of the new submarine policy has drawn near the nationwide propaganda in favor of unfettered submarine war on England, which has been conducted for many months, is being intensified and is stimulating popular imagination to such a degree that coming submarine events eclipse even the Verdun offensive in public interest.

The requisitioning of German merchant ships by Portugal has offered the champions of an unlimited submarine warfare a particularly good opportunity for making themselves effectively heard again.

New War in Effect

Berlin, February 29, (via London)—The Associated Press is informed by Germany's leading statesmen that the new rule of submarine warfare, which was announced in the German memorandum regarding the future treatment of armed merchantmen, will positively be put in effect at midnight. At that time the period of warning for neutrals, giving them opportunity to notify their nationals not to travel on armed merchantmen, will expire.

For several days there has been more than a possibility that Germany at the last moment might make a proposal to the effect that she would discontinue practices of reprisal and sink no merchant ships—freighters or passenger liners—without first halting the vessels for examination and putting the crews in a place of safety, as in the old style of naval war, if the Allies would remove armament from merchantmen and give up the right. England might accept this proposal on the understanding that Germany and other neutrals would be convinced if England refused, that she had no intention of discontinuing the use of armament for offensive purposes. This, it is said here, might possibly have given President Wilson proof that armament on merchantmen was not used purely for defense, and thus have enabled the President to reconcile the two continents regarding the impropriety of merchantmen carrying armament and the impossibility of the United States altering the established law of nations.

Disliked Wilson Letter

Publication of President Wilson's letter to Secretary Stimson, however, apparently convinced Germany's leading statesmen that no assistance was to be expected from Washington in ending the present anomalous situation regarding rules of submarine warfare, and that it was useless to make proposals the only result of which would be to give England more time to replenish her stores while a discussion was in progress at Washington and London. At least two of the highest officials directly concerned now appear to be convinced that Washington has no desire to embarrass Great Britain in the conduct of the war or to do anything which might permit Germany to use the submarine in warfare against commerce.

Newspapers and the German public generally are primed for a spectacular opening of the new submarine campaign. The reader of the average newspaper article or contribution to the papers by a naval expert might expect to find the columns of his newspaper on Tuesday tomorrow to contain a full account of the merchantmen sunk by Germany's big fleet of submarines on the first day of the campaign. It may be doubted, however, whether the campaign will set in with such vigor, and it would be no surprise if some time passed without an incident of such a character as to force the United States to act on President Wilson's declarations.

Such, at least, appears to be the hope of leading German statesmen. They have little expectation that President Wilson will change his attitude, even after the receipt of the evidence attached to the German memorandum in the form of appendices, which apparently were not contained in the American Embassy's cablegram giving the text of the memorandum itself, and are being forwarded by mail. It is not believed that Americans will be warned from traveling on armed merchantmen or that adequate measures will be taken to see that armament is used only for defensive purposes. German statesmen apparently hope that by the exercise of a certain amount of circumspection matters may drift along for a time without conflict; that Americans of their own accord will avoid steamships belonging to belligerents, and that in such incidents as do occur it may be possible for Germany to prove that the ships in question violated rules of warfare and acted offensively. Further than this their hopes do not extend.

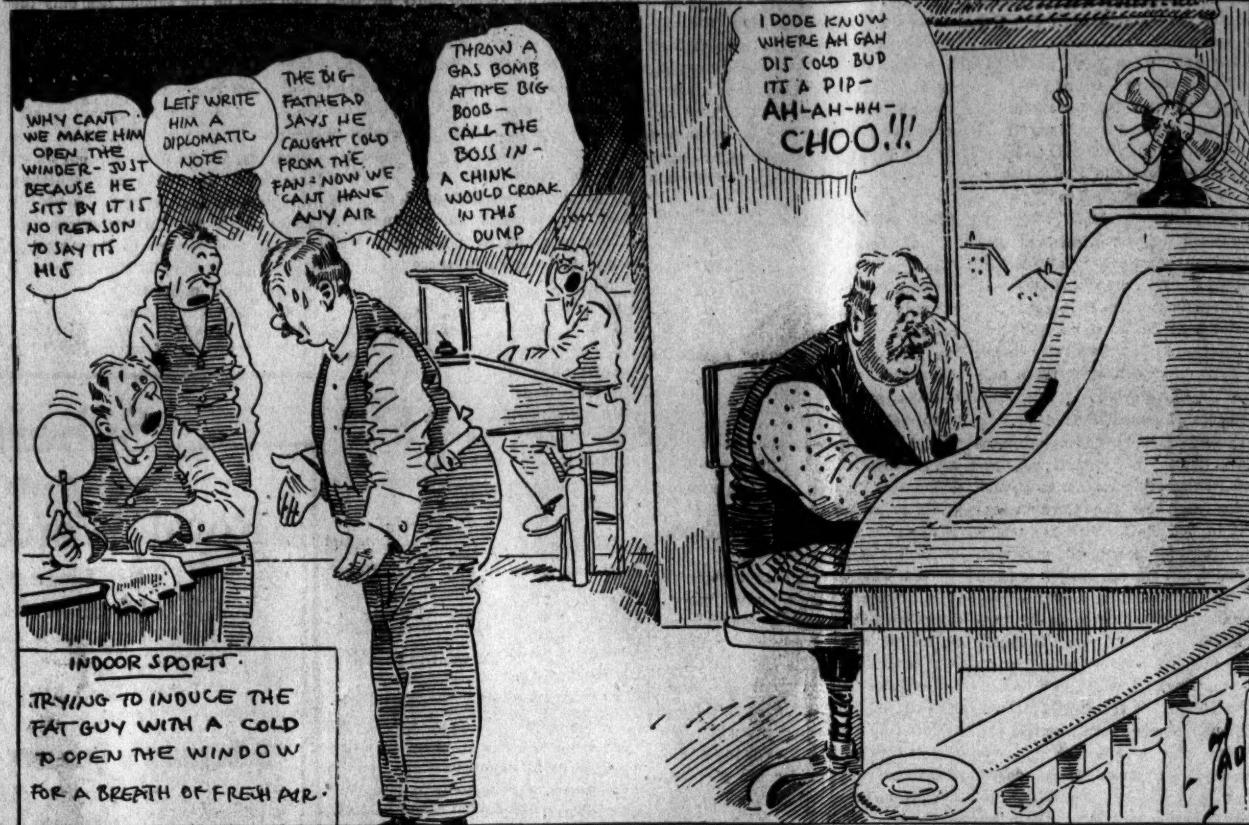
Declares the German Navy Wants War With America

London, Feb. 29.—The full text of the Frankfurter Zeitung's article of Feb. 25, expounding the German naval view of the possible effect upon German-American relations by the threatened development of the submarine warfare to begin tonight, has reached London. The following is a full translation of the article, a summary of which already has been published in America. Under the heading, "The Underside War Against Merchantmen," the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"There are two different views of the

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



TRYING TO INDUCE THE FAT GUY WITH A COLD TO OPEN THE WINDOW FOR A BREATH OF FRESH AIR.

situation. The one which is supported by the majority of our statesmen is that a complete breach between Germany and America would be very perilous. Not on account of the military power of the United States, but for other reasons. A contrary view is supported by the majority of our naval officers, and is to the effect that the present war could be brought to a victorious end much sooner, but only on condition that every possible advantage were taken of a breach with the United States.

What America Could Do

"In order to make this clear I will detail the two opposing views. Statesmen say that America could in the event of a breach do the following things:

"First—Confiscate our merchant ships now lying in her ports, of which there represents at least \$250,000,000. Thereby we should be robbed of the kernel of our mercantile marine, while by the same token the Americans would automatically become possessed of a fine merchant fleet.

"Second—America could place a further \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 at the disposal of the Allies for the continued prosecution of the war.

"Third—She could supply our present enemies with double the quantity of munitions they now are getting from her.

"Fourth—America's example in taking up arms against us might

unfavorably influence Greece and Romania.

"The naval officers however, put against these theories the following. As soon as we are relieved of the necessity of having any further regard for the United States we can conduct our naval war with the same ruthlessness that the British hitherto practiced, and like them, we can set up our own sea law. This would enable us to declare all Great Britain and Ireland forthwith as blockaded and notify all concerned that any and every ship, no matter what flag she might carry, which still attempted to reach English harbors, would on entering the war zone be considered as a blockade runner and destroyed without warning. Thus we might avoid being made the victims of such trickery as has been used against us hitherto, more especially since our experience has shown that every merchantman is armed.

Disregard Sea

"This provision, however, prevailed at sea, but as the English themselves since the beginning of the war have not bothered themselves about any of the sea or international law regulations that have been in force, we must arrogate to ourselves the same right and set up regulations in our own interest. The natural consequences would be that in the first few weeks hundreds of ships would be destroyed in their attempts to reach English harbors, and in a few weeks the result would be that no ship would again dare take the great risk of running our blockade. England would,

therefore, actually be cut off from every source of sea supply, and inasmuch as it has been calculated that in peace times the food supply was only large enough to last three weeks, it may be assumed that now because England, thanks to our hesitation, has been piling up food supplies at an inordinate rate, she would be starved out in perhaps two months.

"To these views of our naval officers statesmen reply that it would be dangerous to incite by such means the universal indignation of neutrals: that the whole world would at once send up a chorus about German barbarism if neutral ships were sunk without warning and their crews perhaps sent to their doom. To this

we say that the indignation of neutrals in a matter which concerns our existence is to us an affair of just as complete indifference as it is at present to the British, who are continuously trampling all rights of the neutrals under foot.

Already Stands Accused

"As for the charge of barbarism, this already has been raised against us with such violence that the cry can hardly become much louder than it already is, and finally it is a much greater act of barbarism to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of our own people through this immeasurably prolonged war. It is at any rate more humane in a position of emergency to sacrifice a couple of

thousand lives than hundreds of thousands. If England, then, is left to the fate she at first planned for us; namely, when she is confronted by starvation, she will be compelled to surrender unconditionally, unless she wishes to be starved out. With the fall of England, however, Russia and France will also automatically collapse like the organs of a body whose heart has been bored through. Then also America will remain isolated and must for her part also accept any conditions which we impose, because in the peace treaties with our European foes we can, among other things, also demand the handing over of all large battleships and submarines, whereby our fleet would become seven times the strength of the American navy. Then America would simultaneously be compelled to surrender and as a matter of course she would not only have to give up all the intended German liners, but also pay all the war expenditure of the Germanic powers and their allies.

"As to points Nos. 2 and 3, which the statesmen make, we reply that the speedy ending of the war would not even give the Yankees time to supply the money and munitions to Europe, especially as such deliveries presuppose the possibility of ships being able to enter enemy harbors, and this is just what would be prevented by the utmost ruthlessness with which our U-boat warfare would be waged. Finally, as to the fourth point, it may be assumed that Rumania and Greece would, for reasons of safety first, wait to observe the further course of events, and if a breach with America were to be followed at once by the needs, namely, giving no further period of grace like that which is to expire March 1, the desired results with the two States named would not be long in forthcoming. For us, our success, even in the case of Rumania and Greece, would soon have proper effect.

Where Responsibility Lies

"To this again the statesmen reply: 'Who guarantees that things will happen as you say? It is easy for you to talk, as you do not bear the responsibility. However, we who must shoulder the terrible responsibility have the feeling that we shall start in on an incautious gamble if we do as you advise.'

"As to that, of course, we naval men naturally have nothing to say, for if we ourselves are firmly convinced that things will happen just as we say they will, we cannot be expected in advance to provide the proofs. And if one prefers the maxim 'caution is the mother of wisdom' to the maxim 'he who dares wins,' there is nothing to be said."

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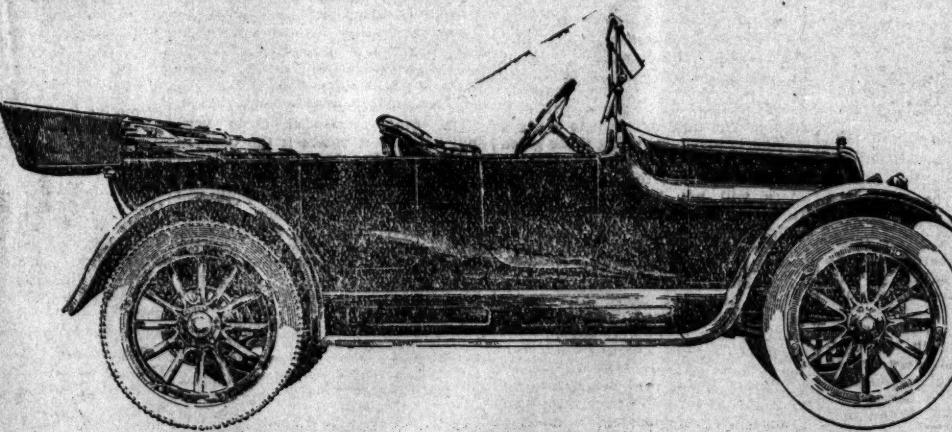
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-- Sporting --
-- News --

**ROWING CLUB DISCUSS
WINTER SWIMMING BATH**

Put Forward as Good Draw
For New Members; More
Money Is Wanted

The annual general meeting of the members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held last evening, at the boathouse, the Captain (Mr. D. C. Hutchison) in the chair and some forty other members (including ten out of the twelve committeemen) being present.

The Captain, in proposing the adoption of the accounts, remarked that the financial position of the Club was practically the same as last year, but the overdraft on the bank had been reduced.

The accounts having been passed, the following officers for 1916 were elected: Captain D. C. Hutchison; Vice-Captain, W. E. Sauer; Hon. Sec., E. Strassman; Hon. Treas., H. N. Olsen; Committee, D. H. Cooke, D. M. Graham, C. V. Jensen, W. B. Kennet, R. W. MacCabe, A. G. Mossop, C. O. Schaefer and R. W. Wells.

Mr. J. Brewer inquired as to the whereabouts of the Club cups retained by the old German members. The Captain was unable to do other than surmise that they were in the German Bank. They had not been handed back.

N. C. Brodie asked why the name of Mr. F. Ruckel was still left on the list of honorary members.

The Chairman considered this to be probably an oversight, as was the omission of Mr. A. Hide's name, referred to by Mr. D. M. Graham.

The Captain said that more money was needed for the Club and this had to be found, either by raising the annual dues or by getting in more members.

Mr. E. Strassman said that over 50 new men had already enrolled.

Mr. R. W. MacCabe said that if the bath were heated during the winter, so that swimming was possible throughout the year, they could kill two birds with one stone—raise the dues and increase the membership.

This suggestion was favorably received and will be considered by the new Committee.

Mr. W. B. Kennet, who is a comparatively new arrival in Shanghai, was for many years a prominent committee man of the Kensington Boat Club and will be of great assistance to local oarsmen.

U. OF N. ATHLETICS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, March 25.—The University athletic field daily presents a lively scene. A larger squad than usual are working on the field events under the direction of coaches Wheeler, Day and Dr. Wiltsiey.

There is a general interest in baseball. Practice games with the second team, the language school team or the city team are of almost daily occurrence.

An interclass field and track meet is announced for April 1 and the Annual College Field Day for April 22.

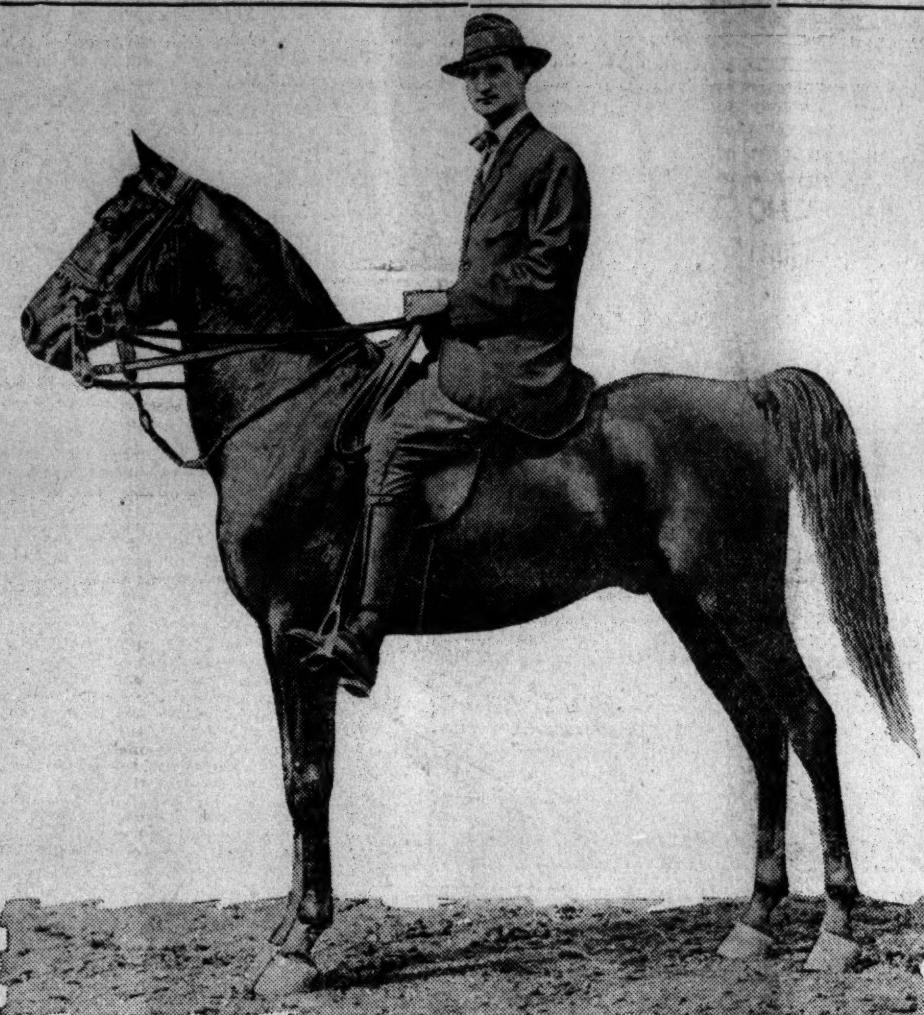
News Brevities

Mr. George W. Hitchie, representing the United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd., is in town for a short visit.

Mr. M. S. Myers, American consul at Chungking, is in Shanghai. He is on his way back to his post after a leave of absence at home.

Fire was discovered in the roof of the Kakee Hotel at 12.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Fire Brigade had some trouble getting lines to the roof of the big building. Owing to the inaccessibility of the flames it was some time before they were extinguished. Guests on the top floor were excited for a time over the possibility of water damage.

Arabian Horse the Ideal Type for Cavalry



Now that "Preparedness" has become one of the watchwords of American national life, the cavalry arm of our land defenses is coming in for a great deal of attention. It has suddenly been discovered that the unprecedented demand for horses on the part of all the warring European nations has greatly depleted the available American stock of cavalry

mounts. One group of preparedness propagandists is earnestly urging that the government start immediately to insure a future cavalry of proper size by purchasing its own farms and stocking them for the raising of mounts under government ownership. It is contended that pure Arabian stock can be raised by Uncle Sam as well as any other sort of horse, and

that such stock will supply an ideal cavalry strain. That there is considerable weight behind the advocates of pure horses is evident from the accompanying picture, which is a photograph of Jahil, a pure bred Kamish Arab stallion, which was born in the United States and is one of the undisputed monarchs of Interlaken, the Fall River, Mass., stock farm of Col. Spencer Borden.

were despatched immediately, only torpedo-boats reached the retreating enemy during the night from March 25 to 26. One German torpedo-boat has not yet returned.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram (delayed).—Vienna, March 24.—Italian theater.—The Italians bombarded Goetz and Rovereto.

Balkan theater.—The situation is unchanged.

**The French A. D. C.
In Cinderella**

The interest of local amusement lovers has been so absorbed in the late successful production of Pamela that we have rather neglected to notice at length the early production of Massenet's well known opera Cinderella, which is to have its first presentation under the able management of Madame Thue and the French A. D. C. assisted by some of our best known Shanghai singers on Saturday evening next at the Lyceum.

The opera of Cinderella was first produced at the Opera Comique in Paris in 1899 and met with instant success. North-west of Postavay, one officer and 155 men were made prisoners.

Operations at Sea.—From 2 ships, which were accompanied by a cruiser squadron and a flotilla of destroyers, five British hydroplanes started yesterday morning for an attack against the German aeronautic establishments in Northern Schleswig. No less than 3 of them, among which was a battle aeroplane, were forced down by the defensive service on and about the Isle of Syd.

The role of Cinderella was taken by Mlle. Gulloren, the well known soprano who later married the librettist. This role will be taken by Mrs. Sartz a young and charming American singer.

The Prince Charming was Mlle. Emilien and the Shanghai production will present Miss Dorothy Cowen in this, her first appearance in opera.

The wicked step-mother is well presented by Mrs. Goldman. In the Paris production this role was taken by Mme. Deschamps-Jehin, the wife of the famous composer and conductor at Monte Carlo. In the first production the character of the Fairy Godmother was taken by Brechamps Graviere, the well known coloratura; this role will not suffer by comparison as the French A. D. C. presents Mlle. Jourelle so well known here for her beautiful voice.

The roles of the two ugly sisters are most ably taken by Mrs. Thoresen, one of Shanghai's most popular singers and Mme. Gabra a singer of charm and very popular in French circles. The character of Pandolfe is ably presented by the popular baritone, Mr. Tipple.

Of the German naval forces, which

were destroyed by British men-of-war.

German naval aeroplanes attacked the British ships, which were hit several times. One destroyer was seriously damaged.

Mr. Tipple.

Some of the smaller parts worth

**HOW YUSSEF IZZEDIN
WAS ASSASSINATED**

Details of Turkish Crown Prince's Death in Palace Are Given

REPORTED AS SUICIDE

Many Evidences of Struggle That Took Place Before He Was Overcome

By G. J. Stevens

Athens, February 16.—The following details of the death of the Turkish Crown Prince, Yussef Izzedin, are given me in a letter from a reliable correspondent in Constantinople, under date February 4:

The government official communiqué describing the death as a suicide surprised nobody, for long before it was issued the public knew that it was a case of assassination the details of which became known immediately after its occurrence. The assassination took place at seven in the morning at the Prince's country palace at Zinzirkuju. His body was found lying on the floor of the passage leading from the harem to the bath rooms, bathed in blood.

The victim had the veins of his left arm open, and on his body were several black marks, such as would be caused by hard knocks received in the struggle that preceded the forcible opening of his veins once the assassin had over-powered him. In his mouth was found a white cloth, evidently used as a gag to stifle his cries. The unfortunate Prince's cries and struggles with his assassin seems to have been heard by the ladies in the harem and the domestics of the palace, who alarmed, rushed to the scene of the crime. This prevented the assassin clearing up all traces of the crime before they fled.

Soon after the murder passers-by saw the ladies of the harem and domestics of the palace being taken away under escort. The murdered Prince was on bad terms with Enver Pasha since a year ago, ever since the latter insulted the Prince by tearing up and throwing in the wastepaper basket a letter of recommendation that the Prince had sent before the very eyes of the bearer and the subject of the recommendation. The Prince mistrusted the official communiqués of victories, and always tried to find out the truth for himself.

In a recent Crown Council the Prince threw the entire blame and responsibility for the deplorable state of the country on to the Young Turks, and openly advised the conclusion of a separate peace as a means to save the Empire from final ruin. His death was decided upon immediately after this Crown Council.

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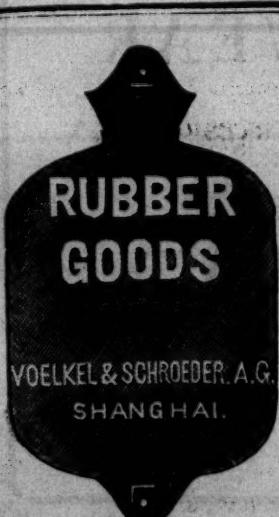
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER
New depression between China and
Mongolia. Breezes from south to
south-east along the whole coast.
Fair weather.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Possibilities
(*New York Times*)

GERMANY cannot carry out her new policy of undersize warfare, announced for adoption tomorrow (March 1), in accordance with all the interpretations that have been put upon the instructions communicated to her Ambassador at Washington, for they are various and contradictory. The understanding that Count von Bernstorff has been instructed to say to our Government that Germany's declaration of purpose in respect to armed merchantmen will be carried into effect literally is contradicted by a Berlin despatch which says that German submarines will attack no passenger liners without previous warning and that the lives of passengers will not be put in danger unless the ship attempts to escape or to attack the submarine. In the one case the German pledge given after the attack on the Arabic would be plainly violated, in the other it would be observed. There is thus far no intimation that Germany will consent to postpone the execution of the new policy.

There is the later announcement to the effect that the German Ambassador has been instructed to say that while Germany will faithfully keep the pledge given in respect to attacks upon liners, she will insist that that pledge is applicable only to unarmed merchant ships, not to those carrying guns for defense. This would be characteristic and in keeping with some of the arguments made by Germany in the course of the Lusitania correspondence. It is not a valid defense of the new policy, it is not an admissible interpretation of the pledge given that liners should not be attacked without warning and provision made for the safety of passengers and crew, and Germany would make a most serious mistake if she acted upon the supposition that our Government would accept it.

At the time the pledge was given passenger-carrying merchantmen armed for defense had, as they have always had, the status of ships of peace. They enjoyed all the rights and immunities of ships of peace. There was no question in the mind of our Government that the pledge covered such ships. If there was any such question in the mind of the German Government, it was not disclosed or suggested. In law and morals the pledge is to be interpreted in the light of the conditions and understanding existing at the time it was given; it is not in any part deprived of its binding force by new conditions of subsequent origin, least of all by any later necessity or desire on the part of Germany. Pledges, like contracts, are not subject to modification at the will of one of the parties. Germany's pledge binds her not to attack without warning a ship of peace, armed or unarmed, unless resistance or an attempt to escape justifies the attack.

We may assume that Germany will abide by her promise. That is her most probable course. It is reported that her submarine commanders have received strict orders to ascertain whether merchant ships they may overhaul are armed. Quite aside from the extreme difficulty of securing that information at sea, the issue of that order would not in the least change the situation, from our point of view. Armed or unarmed, a ship of peace must be warned and the passengers and crew put in a place of safety.

That is the American position. It is strange that there should anywhere be any misunderstanding on that point, yet Berlin despatches say that while the President in his letter to Senator Stone declared that he could not consent to any abridgment of American rights in any respect, he did not explicitly state what he considers those rights to be in respect to armed merchant ships. There is no room for any mistake about it. The new German orders were the subject, the whole subject, of the letter to Senator Stone. The President was speaking of the German purpose to treat armed merchantmen as ships of war and to attack them without warning. He had nothing else in mind. He was denying Germany's right to change the laws of war and of nations, he was asserting our intention to hold her to account if our rights were invaded in the execution of her purpose.

"The clear rights of American citizens" to which we referred were the rights we have defended in the Lusitania case. The President further said that "if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be abridged or denied by any such action, we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be. . . . We covet peace, and shall preserve it at any cost but the loss of honor." That is a plain and all-sufficient notification to Germany of what our course will be if she resumes the policy of assassination followed in the case of the Lusitania. It is for her to choose. We hold her to her pledge, we shall not dishonor ourselves by failing to protect the rights of American citizens.

Travelettes**Lucknow**

LUCKNOW is a throbbing center of the great Indian life that is being administered by the British, but that goes on, in its age-old way, unchanging and unchanged. The English have cleaned the streets, brought semblance of order out of the tangle of native justice, equipped an efficient police force, and built schools and colleges; but the native still goes philosophically about his affairs with Oriental inefficiency.

He still marries his daughter off with great pomp and ceremony, even though the wedding may, and usually does, leave him in debt for five years. Such a wedding procession is a common sight on the streets of Lucknow, with its hired native band, its lumbering elephant and attendant camels, its flaring banners carried by hired bearers, and its swarm of congratulatory relatives.

The groom's financial rating is evident from his equipment in the wedding cortège. If he is well-to-do he rides an elephant. If his circumstances are moderate he is mounted on a horse, while a poor man walks. The bride is carried in a hooded palanquin, if she belongs to the caste that must not be seen by men. She is probably ten or twelve years old, but she may be an old maid of fourteen.

The procession winds down the hot, dusty streets with a noisy glare. There are no pavements nor trolleys to block the way. Frightened bullocks, goats and donkeys scatter before it. A native water-carrier with his dripping goat-skin sprinkles the dusty streets with a dexterous sweep of his lean, brown hand. Naked children toddle in the road. They refrain from dressing in deference to temperature of one hundred and seventy moist in the sun—the jewels on their fat, brown bodies show that they could afford clothes if they could stand wearing them.

And so the bride and groom pass in the triumphant fashion of their ancient custom.

The Gentle Cynic

You never can tell. A heavy purse doesn't always make a light heart.

Some men measure their fun by the amount of misery they have the next morning.

Many a woman's idea of retaliation is paying a call.

Life is full of uncertainties, including most of the sure things.

Man is a worm, and woman is the early bird.

Rough on the Water

The hobo had just been forced to have a bath before being allowed to lodge at the municipal lodging house.

"Well, what have you to say now?" inquired the attendant as the previously unkempt individual emerged much disguised.

The hobo glared.

"Water," he remarked solemnly, "is the curse of bathtubs."

How We Live On A British Warship

By Taffrail

Compared with that of a "27 knotter" of twenty years ago the wardroom of a modern destroyer is a palatial apartment.

Imagine a room about 15 ft. long, 25 ft. wide—the whole beam of the ship—with about 7 ft. head-room.

It has white enamelled sides and ceiling. A table, long enough to seat ten people at a pinch, runs athwartships, and ranged round it are various straight-backed chairs.

On the after bulkhead is a square mahogany cupboard with a railed top, on which repose a gramophone, while to the right, in the corner, is another cupboard reaching to the deck above and divided into numerous square lockers. It is really intended for stationery, but provides an equally useful receptacle for bottled beer and stout.

To right and left along the ship's side, with its row of small scuttles, are cushioned settees, and on the foremost bulkhead, to the left of the door, is a bookcase with cupboard underneath. Except on Sundays, when the latter is specially tidied up for the "rounds," it will not bear close investigation. It may be found to contain half a Stilton cheese (rather fruity), pats of butter, two bottles of Leicester sauce, fruit, tin of Bluebird polish, and a large lump of oily waste. No wonder our butler sometimes tastes peculiar!

We are at war, and there is little or no attempt at decoration in our habitation. The bright red and black tablecloth of the usual service pattern gives the place a touch of color, but beyond this and a couple of vases of tightly packed flowers on the table, and on the ship's side a print of the gallant old admiral after whom the ship is named, everything serves a strictly utilitarian purpose.

At sea the wardroom is not always pleasant. In heavy weather the stern of the ship has an unwhole, some knock of jumping into the air and shaking itself like the tail of a dog.

At times the dog Cuthbert, in his basket, the gramophone, many broken records, chairs, tumblers, apples and bananas, books, tinned tongue, and the cheese play a riotous game of leapfrog on the deck, with the dirty water sluicing after them.

From outside in the pantry come the crashing sounds of our rapidly disintegrating stock of crockery, and, if we dared to poke our noses inside this chamber of horrors, we should see a pale-faced officers' steward seated on a bench with his head held in his hands. He does not mind whether it is Christmas or Easter, and only hopes that he may die.

A good many of the others are seasick as well, for a destroyer in really bad weather is worse than a nightmare.

But a word as to the inhabitants. First comes the commander or lieutenant-commander in command. At sea he spends all his hours on the bridge or in the charthouse, and is only seen below for odd ten minutes at a time. In harbor, however, he has his meals in the wardroom with the other officers, but spends no small portion of his day at the writing-table in his cabin answering official conundrums as to why, for instance, two tablespoons and a napkin have been "lost overboard by accident in heavy weather" in the middle of a notoriously fine summer.

He also has to write and thank those good-hearted people who send mittens, mittens, cigarettes, Balacava helmets, and peppermints to the "dear sailors."

Next comes the engineer-lieutenant-commander, or the "chief," as we call him. He, too, has his hands full, for besides being in charge of the turbines, boilers, and all the machinery on board he is also responsible for practically all the stores except provisions. They range in variety from what his store books call phenolphthalein, solution of cans, iron, tinned, 4 galls.; to flags, hand, mainsail, white, with dark blue stripe, 2 ft. by 2 ft.; sealing wax,

Even a bloated Zeppelin would be better than nothing. We have seen them, often and often, but the dogs will not give us a chance at a decent range.

But please do not imagine that we are unhappy, because we are not.

**A New Fruit Tree**

ONE of the newest food plants introduced into this country is the jaboticaba tree, which has lately been acquired by the experiment station of the Department of Agriculture in Florida. The jaboticaba is a native of Brazil, where climatic conditions are similar to those of this country, and there seems to be no reason why the new tree should not thrive here.

The product of the tree is a delicious fruit, resembling a grape in appearance. It has a purple skin and a juicy pulp. The peculiar thing about the tree is that its fruit, as well as its blossoms, grow right out of the trunk of the tree without stems. The blossoms are small and white, resembling myrtle, and are sometimes so thick as to completely cover the bark.

The tree is also valuable for its ornamental and shade qualities. It grows to be at least forty feet high, and its branches are wide spreading and well covered with foliage.

LADIES MADE TO ORDER

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16.

In addition to making the laws of the nation, Washington has gone

in for social pedagogy. There are

more young ladies' seminaries and

finishing schools here than in any

other city in the United States. You

find them crowding every section of

the city, possessing an austere exterior

to the imitative male, but overflowing

with frivolous femininity. From all

over the country. Carefree maidens

block your progress on the sidewalk;

giggle in your ear at the symphony

concert and occupy your favorite pew

in church. Incidentally, they cause the

Washington retailer to do a

fLOURISHING business in blouses and

neckwear and ice cream sodas.

While New England and the

Northern States have been increasing

and building up their women's colleges,

turning out more and more lawyers,

chemists and electrical engineers, the

South and the Middle States have

encouraged institutions which teach

their daughters how to shake hands

and entertain a drawing room. In

Washington, which is situated be-

tween the two sections, the seminary

has found an ideal background. The

government departments and buildings

afford a liberal education in themselves

without the tedious application of

text-books, and there are certain social

advantages in the national capital

which are available nowhere else.

The National Museum, for example,

affords a many-sided classroom, covering

a wide range of subjects all the

way from geology and natural history

to chemistry and taxidermy. There

are also the Corcoran Art Gallery,

possessing tremendous advantages for

the art student, and the Library of

Congress, containing the third largest

collection of books in the world. Most

of the seminaries have special days

which they devote to sightseeing, and

almost any afternoon you are apt to

come across a group of girls chattering

in what are supposed to be hushed

voices on their way through some

public building.

In the warmer weather they go to

Arlington and Mount Vernon. One

seminary keeps a record bearing the

name of each girl and the long list of

government institutions and places to

be seen. As she visits each one, it is

crossed off the list and the date

recorded, thus enabling the teachers

to keep track of each pupil. By the

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate	72.60
Ghai Gold Bars: 978 tael	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	per tael 1915
Sovereigns:	buying rate, @ — Tls. 7.19
Exch. @ — Mex. \$ 9.88	—
Peking Bar	370
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

	28 Feb.
Bar Silver	—
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-a.	%
4 m-a.	%
5 m-a.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 28.46
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	\$ 476.12
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

	T.T. 2-3%
London	—
London	Demand 2-3%
India	T.T. 206%
Paris	T.T. 392
Paris	Demand 392%
New York	T.T. 66
New York	Demand 66%
Hongkong	T.T. 73%
Japan	T.T. 75%
Batavia	T.T. 157

Banks' Buying Rates

	Transactions
Shanghai, March 28, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
S.M.C. 5 1/2% Debts. 1914 Tls. 100.00	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 103.50	
Soychue Cotton Tls. 41.00	
Almas Tls. 17.75	
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.50	
Bukits Tls. 7.25	
Consolidated Tls. 5.10	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50	
Kroewoks Tls. 22.50	
Senawangs Tls. 24.75	
Sun Mangris Tls. 8.10	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.02 1/2	
Tebongs Tls. 34.00	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 2.60	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 7.25	
Direct Business Reported	
S.M.C. 6% Debts. 1912 Tls. 100.00	
S.M.C. 6% Debts. 1913 Tls. 100.00	
F.M.C. 6% Debts. 1911 Tls. 100.00	
Shanghai Waterwork 6% Debts. Tls. 100.00	
Shanghai Lands Tls. 103.50	
Butes Tls. 2.15	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50	
Kroewoks Tls. 22.00	
Central Stores \$8.50	
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.45	
Java Consolidated Tls. 2 1/4	
Customs House Rates of Exchange FOR MARCH	
\$1 @ 2 1/2% \$1 — Hk. Tls. 5.84	
France .355 Hk. Tls. 1 — France 4.07	
Marks .1 — 1 — Marks 2.05	
Gold \$.62% Gold \$ 1 — Hk. Tls. 1.44	
Yen .80% Hk. Tls. 1 — Yen 1.28	
Rupess .15 .1 — Rupess 2.19	
Roupees .188 .1 — Rupees 2.15	
Mex. \$ 1.80 .1 — Mex. \$ 1.80	
No quotation.	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.625	
Chinese Dollars, 72.575	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 84%	
On Hankow, Demand, 108 1/2	
On Chuking, Demand, 111%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 96%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 1/2	
March 28, 1916.	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 26—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 3s. 6 1/2d. of 3s. 6 1/2d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 3s. 5d.

Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London March 25:

Spot: No quotation.

April to June delivery: 3s. 6 1/2d.

Paid and Buyers.

Tendency of market: Steadier.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 27: Today's Cotton prices are as follows:—

Mid-Americans Spot 7.70d.

March-April 7.59d.

October-November 7.31d.

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ENGOR RUBBER CO. IS FLOATED IN SHANGHAI

Capital Is Tls. 250,000, of Which

Tls. 70,000 Is Offered To

The Public

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a new rubber company—The Engor (Perak) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.—is being floated in Shanghai.

The capital is Sh. T250,000, divided into 250,000 shares of one tael each. Of these there are being issued 70,000, or 180,000 have already been privately applied for. It is understood that these 180,000 shares have been applied for by over 90 persons.

The directorate consists of Messrs. E. W. Noel, Alex. Samson, and C. H. Rutherford; Messrs. Geddes & Co., Ltd., are the secretaries and general managers.

Following are prospectus details of the estate, etc.:—

Situation:—The Karal Estate is approximately 1 1/2 miles from Engor Station, on the main line from Penang to Ipoh, in Perak, Federated Malay States, and within easy distance of Port Weld, with which there is direct railway communication.

Mr. H. J. Cooper, Visiting Agent for Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. and other Rubber Companies, reports:

Soil:—"The soil is a good quality light clay loam with a little sand in parts and a rather richer loam in the latest part opened. It is of first class

acres

quality for rubber as is shown by the size of some of the trees of about 4 years, where I measured many as over 22 inches at 3 feet from the ground."

Drainage:—"The drainage is natural, the land being undulating and in parts hilly."

Cultivation:—"207 acres are planted with Para Rubber, which show good growth all through and are clean weeded at a monthly cost of approximately 50 cents per acre."

"The vendor undertakes to hand over the property clear of weed of any sort."

Growth:—"It is very good in all parts. I measured one tree 28-inch at 3 feet from the ground, many at 22-inch and estimate that there are at the moment between 2 and 3 thousand over 18-inch at the 3 feet level."

Tapping Prospects:—"The owner states that the Tapping prospects are as follows:

Now, about 12 acres

By June 30, 1916 a total of 40 acres

By December, 1916 a total of 160 acres

Acres Table

(February 29, 1916.)

acs. years months

Now, about 4 10

32 3 10

40 3 3

40 3 2

20 2 3

7 1 3

20 4 months to 1 year.

60 acres felled and burned 2 1/2 years ago and mostly cleared of heavy timber has now grown up into light timber, but the vendor undertakes if required to hand this over fully planted and clear of timber except stumps at a cost of \$25 per acre."

265 acres jungle which is evidently of excellent quality from the size of the jungle and is said to be quite clear of large swamps and similar in soil to the planted area.

2 Town Lots each 80 feet x 18 feet at Engor Station.

"A provisional application is now being lodged with the Land Officer for an additional 500 acres of land and, if approved, this will be granted direct to the new Company without any profit to the Vendor. This new land can be surveyed so as to connect directly with the Government bridgepath, which may probably at some future date be made into a cart road."

Planting Distance: "15' by 20' giving 145 trees to the acre."

Health: The Vendor states that the Health is excellent. Only one coolie has been sent to Hospital in over 5 years."

It is the intention of the Directors to confirm the provisional application to Government for the additional 500 acres which has already been made,

The message said that the Federal Treasurer had prohibited the export of gold to America for the purpose of meeting Australia's foreign obligations. To a deputation representing the associated banks of the Australian Commonwealth making the request the Treasurer said he wished to impute no improper motives, because the bankers were quite justified in asking permission to export gold if they could make any profit out of it. He explained he desired to keep sufficient gold within the Commonwealth to prevent anything in the nature of a panic.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Share-

holders 1,200,000

Head Office:

28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt Hon. Lord George Hamilton,

G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iollo Penang

Batavia Iollo Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haliphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and

Rotterdam.

President:

Jean Jadot,

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,

Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-

cording to arrangements.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

Profit U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

Reserve liability of Proprietary

..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patten, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Haikou Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendue Newchwang Vladivostock

Chewoo Nicolayowak Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-

counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels,

Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and

exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 50, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

000,092

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Business and Official Notices

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

9172

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Monday, the 10th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 10th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.
Shanghai, 25th March, 1916.

9172

CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited, held on Monday, the 20th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on 31st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 4%—equal to 20 Taels per share—on the Capital of the Company to those shareholders on record on 24th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 24th day of March to 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, March 20, 1916.

WARNS U. S. BATTLE TIME DRAWS NEARER

Lord Northcliffe Says This Country Is Like Rich Man In Crowd of Thieves

London, February 15.—In one of the comparatively few steam heated buildings in London, in an office cushioned and carpeted and with a cheery fire blazing upon the hearth sat the man who had stirred England as only two or three others have stirred it since Napoleon was banished to St. Helena.

A keen man, this Lord Northcliffe, prophet; a man of visions that come true. Fifteen years ago he predicted this world war, but nearly all who heard laughed. Today there is none in England but years to recover those lost precious years—in which the men of Britain might have been trained to soldier drill and marksmanship. Years that might have been used to such good purpose that this war might have been averted.

This is the man who, singlehanded, but with the aid of his fifty newspapers and magazines, urged for years the need for larger forces in Britain.

America Must Fight

"What do I think of the chance that America must fight? I don't think—I know," says Lord Northcliffe. "Remember what I say—it will be your turn to fight."

"There is no indication that this war and its consequent wars will end for years. It may stop for three or for six months. But it will burst out like a huge smothered forest fire. It must be fought to a finish. England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and our allies will not give in."

"After or before it is all over—then let America take heed to herself. A rich man is blackmailed in order that he may part with some of his wealth."

Similar to Civil War

"Every day our position in the war resembles the North in your civil war more closely. But our conscription is more modern and will be more successful than yours. We shall have no riots, as you had in New York. We make no distinction between rich and poor. A rich man cannot buy a substitute. None is exempt in giving service to his country."

"The Irish! They have not done badly numerically and we must give them time. They have not been treated tactfully. At the beginning of war, for example, West of Ireland soldiers were sent to the front without their priests."

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & CO.
1a, Jinke Road. Tel. 3449.

In the Courts

Yangtze Insurance Case

The Yangtze Insurance Association case came up again in the British Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. An adjournment to April 18 was granted.

Mr. S. H. McKeon appeared for the claimants and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendants.

Mr. McKeon said the position they were in now on the hearing in the further charges was exactly similar to that on the occasion of the last adjournment, that was to say, the appeal which was pending in the nature of a test case had not been heard yet, so that if it were convenient to His Worship and his friend he would apply that the hearing be adjourned on the second charge pending the hearing of the appeal.

In answer to His Worship, Mr.

7.30 12.30 0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 102 4
7.40 12.40 2.71 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 8.44 18.55
8.00 13.00 78 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 5.08 15.58
11.48 16.30 149 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 5.03 15.53
15.12 19.38 221 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 4.55 15.45

11.45 19.25 dep. Tientsin-East

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Have been favoured with
instructions from
THE CONCERNED
To sell within their Salesroom at
No. 135-136a, Szechuan Road,
on
To-day, the 29th inst.
at 2 p.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Contained therein; Comprising:—
Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side-board, Cellarettes, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Jardinières, Bookcase, Large Axminster Carpet, Carved Blackwood Furniture, Green Saddlebag Upholstered Drawing Room Suite, Table Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware, Brass Incense Burner and Ornaments, Bedroom Suites complete, Dressing Table and Bevelled Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads, Curtains, etc., etc., etc.

One Fine Toned Cottage Piano,
by Collard & Collard, London.

On View Monday.

9192

PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Favoured with instructions
from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Sales Godown
on

Thursday, the 30th March, 1916
at 2.30 p.m.

A Large Quantity of Grease Packing, Leather Belting, Crucible, Nails, Coach Screws, Mild Steel Flat, Mild Steel Square, G. I. Wire Rope, Bolts and Nuts, Mild Steel Rivets, Red Fibre, Coir Rope, Old Junk, etc., etc., etc.

The cargo will be sold in lots to suit Purchasers.

On View on Wednesday, when Catalogue will be ready.

HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
The Auctioneers.
Shanghai, 27th March, 1916.

9188

PUBLIC AUCTION

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Favoured with instructions
from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Sales Godown,

No. 7 Quai du Yang King Pang
on

Thursday, the 30th March, 1916
at 12.15 noon

One 5-Seater Flanders Motor Car,
20 H. P., with tools and accessories, in good running order and condition, the tyres having been lately renewed.

On View Morning of Sale.
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.

The Auctioneers.
9178

MOTOR WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official Notices

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

Pilsener Beer
AT ALL BARS
and
IN MOST HOMES.
It is the Beer
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The rich, creamy "Head" that tops off each glass is your guarantee that this beer is fresh.

Most important of all
IT IS PURE.

Brewed and bottled especially
for and guaranteed by

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
72, Szechuan Road

Special Announcement

THE undersigned for several years has been engaged in investigating and manufacturing the best chloride of lime (used particularly for purifying water) and has earned a reputation far and wide. Recently it has been learned that some shameless persons have taken our name, disfiguring their inferior quality of goods, and selling to customers under the name of the undersigned. As the matter is of great importance as regards our reputation, the fact is therefore hereby especially announced to both our foreign and Chinese customers. Those who desire to buy from us the best lime, of which we have just received several different kinds, may come to our shop at 173 to 175 Nantou, of the native city, in the premises at the rear of the Sin Wu Tai Theatre. (華界十六鋪大街新舞臺後門).

HSEN MIOU COMPANY.
Nantou.
(南市生茂行啓) 9212

NOTICE

WE regret to have to notify our customers that, owing to the increased cost of Provisions, coupled with increased freight on same, we are reluctantly compelled to advance our retail prices from 1st April next.

Shanghai Chinese Provision Dealers
9124

5½% Russian Internal Short-Term Loan of 1916
FOR
Rbls. 2,000,000,000

SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan will be opened in Russia from the 28th of March till the 5th of May inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on the 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 1st of February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above Loan runs from the 1st-14th of February, it must be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Shanghai and its Branches in China and Japan are ready to accept applications for the above named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advance against the scrip.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.



GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS who favor transferring Registry, Head Office and Management from London to Shanghai, address

F. W. SUTTERLE
Telephone Building.
9204

The Enggor (Perak) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the above Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th March, 1916, inviting subscriptions at par for

70,000 Shares of One Tael each.

The said prospectus, amongst other things, states as follows:—

The list will be opened on Tuesday, the 28th March, 1916, and closed on the 15th April, 1916.

The Company is being formed to acquire the Karai Estate situated at Enggor, F.M.S., and to develop and work the same as a Rubber Plantation.

CAPITAL. Sh. Tls. 250,000 divided into 250,000 shares of One Tael each, of which there are now being issued 70,000 shares of One Tael each payable in full on application, 180,000 shares having been applied for privately.

DIRECTORS:—

Edmund W. Noel, Esq.
Alex. Samson, Esq.
Colin H. Rutherford, Esq.

BANKERS:—

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
SECRETARIES & GENERAL MANAGERS

Messrs. Geddes & Co., Ltd.,
5, Peking Road,
Shanghai.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the Public to subscribe for shares. Applications can only be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, copies of which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 5, Peking Road, Shanghai, or from the Company's Bankers. 9205

BILLIARDS

MESSRS. Boyes, Bassett & Co. have been appointed agents for Messrs. Burroughs and Watts, Ltd., 19, Soho Square, London, from January 4, 1916, and are now prepared to quote prices and take orders. 9151

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A. JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2970.

THE Council invites tenders for the construction of Boiler House Foundations at the Riverside Electricity Power Station, Yangtze River Road.

Plans, specification and all necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Public Works Department, 7a, The Bund.

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers, with prices quoted, will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

Sealed tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NEW Lists, corrected up to the 1st January, 1916, are now ready and in process of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the offices of the Company, 24A & B, Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 27th March, 1916. 9213

FROM 1st April, 1916, the Shanghai offices of the undersigned will be situated at No. 8r, Szechuan Road.

S. A. Seth,
Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming.
Accountants & Auditors.

Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.
Shanghai, 27th March, 1916. 9208

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2369

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

THE Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of the following electrical materials:

(a) 19 miles of vulcanised wire and cable.

(b) 33 miles of triple braid weatherproof wire.

Detailed specifications and further information may be obtained upon application to the Electrical Engineer, Electricity Department, 66, Szechuan Road. A charge of Tls. 5 will be made for each specification, which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on Thursday, March 30, 1916, and should be marked: "Tender for Electrical Materials."

The Council reserves to itself the right to accept the whole or part of any tender.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to pay any expenses which the tenderers may incur in tendering.

The contractor whose tender is eventually accepted may be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of the contract.

The names of tenderers with the prices quoted will be published in the Municipal Gazette.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 23, 1916. 9154

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2371

NOTICE is hereby given that the debenture certificates hereunder specified in the name of H. Dudley Law have been declared to be lost, and the public is warned against their negotiation.

Application has been made for the issue of duplicate certificates, and should no objection be lodged with the Municipal Treasurer within 30 days from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

Loan	Distinctive numbers	Value of each Debenture, Tls.
1901 (6%)	8138	1000
1912 (6%)	8144/5	1000
1913 (6%)	13188/90	1000
	13973	1000

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, March 24, 1916. 9164

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on

Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must
be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full

board. Good table. Centrally

situated facing the Gardens.

"A home